1: Staden--164 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136

"There are three kinds of monkeys. (88) One species is called Key, and is familiar to us at home. Another is called Ackakey. They are seen jumping about in great numbers on the trees and make a great noise in the forests. The third kind is called Pricki. These are red and bearded like a goat, and as big as a good-sized dog."

"88. The early discoverers were greatly interested in monkeys, and their accounts are full of stories about them. See G. Friederici in Archiv für Anthropologie, N. F., Bd. VII, Heft I, pp. 16-21 (1908), and the same writer's Der Charakter der Entdeckung und Eroberung Amerikas, Stuttgart, 1926, I, p. 25.

1: Staden--164 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224

"There are in the country deer like ours, and wild pigs of two kinds. One kind resembles the pigs in our country: the other, which is small like a young pig, is called Teygasu Dattu (87), and is very difficult to catch in the traps which the savages use to snare wild beasts."

"87. This 'wart-hog' or 'hog with navel on the back,' as old travellers call it, is the small porcupine-quilled Dicotyles Torquatus, of white colour turning to grey and silver, on a black base, without tail, very fierce and fond of biting and hard to tame [R. B.].

1: Staden--164 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136, 262

"They have also a beast called Dattu, (89) about a span high and a span and a half long. It is armoured over the whole of its body, except on the belly, where it has no protection. This armour resembles horn and moves with joints like mail. The beast has a long pointed snout and a long tail. It inhabits stony places and lives on ants. Its flesh is fat, and I have often eaten of it."

"89. This is, of course, the armadillo."

1: Staden--165
116, 136

(1553-54) 1928

Tupinamba

"There are also many tigers in the country which kill the people and do much damage. (91) They have a kind of lion called leopard, which is to say grey lion, and many other strange beasts besides."

"91. This creature must be the ounce, called by the Spaniards Tigre or Tigre real, and by the Portuguese Onca vermelha, Onca pintada. It was a great eater of men's flesh, and is said to have devastated whole districts. Friederici, op. cit., p. 137. The other animal was probably the puma. Friederici, p. 139.

1: Staden--165 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224

"There is another beast called Serwoy (90), as big as a cat. Its hair is whitish-grey or dark grey, and it has a cat's tail. When it breeds it has a litter of about six young, more or less, and in its belly it has a pouch about half a span long in which is a second skin, for the belly is not open. In this pouch are the teats, and wherever it goes it carries its young in its pouch between the two skins. I have often helped to catch them, and have taken the young out of the pouch."

"90. The opossum was seen first by the younger Pinzon. See for various descriptions G. Friederici, Der Charakter der Entdeckung Amerikas, qupted in the preceding note, p. 25, note 5."

7

1: Staden--165 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136, 262

"There is also an animal called Cativare (92) which lives both on land and in water, and eats the reeds growing by the water's edge, and when these beasts are alarmed they dive to the bottom. They are bigger than sheep, having a head shaped like a hare, only larger, and they are short-eared. They have a short tail and fairly long legs. On the land they move quickly from one water to another. Their hair is blackish-grey and they have three balls on each foot. The flesh tastes like pig's flesh."

"92. The well-known Cavia Capybara Linn., a water-hog whose name is derived from Capim, grass, and G-uara, an eater. See R. F. Burton, Highlands of Brazil, I, p. 3."

1: Staden--166 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136

"Concerning a kind of bat which at night bites the toes and foreheads of the people when they are asleep.

There is a kind of bat (94) in the country, bigger than the bats in Germany, and at nights these creatures fly about the huts and hammocks when the people are asleep. And when they see that anyone is asleep and not easily disturbed, they alight by the feet and bite off a mouthful, or they bite the forehead, and then they fly away.

When I was among the savages they often bit my toes, and when I awoke my toe was all bloody. But they attack the savages for the most part in the forehead."

"94. The vampire, in Tupi Andyra, the Morcego of the Portuguese."

1: Staden--166 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136

"Concerning a small insect, like a flea, which the natives call Attun. There is a small insect like a flea, but smaller, called Attun in the savage tongue. (93) It is bred in the huts from the uncleanliness of the people. These insects creep into the feet, causing a tickling sensation when they enter, but eating themselves into the flesh so that one scarcely feels them. If they are not observed and extracted at once they lay a batch of eggs as round as peas, and when these are extracted a small hole about the size of a pea remains in the flesh. I have seen, when I came first to the country with the Spaniards, that my companions frequently ruined their feet by neglecting these creatures."

"93. The nigua, or 'jigger' (Pulex penetrans). There is a description in the *Voyage of Ulrich Schmidt* (Schmidel), Hakluyt Society, No. LXXXI (1891), p. 74. Francois Pyrard of Laval says that he had seen people lose their feet by these pests, and that he was himself afflicted by them and carried the marks on his legs long afterwards. *Voyage*, Hakluyt Society, 1890, Vol. II, Pt. II, p. 319. Staden does not mention mosquitos and midges, but there are some harrowing accounts in the letters of the early missionary Fathers of the sufferings caused by them. See G. Friederici, *Der Charakter der Entdeckung und Eroberung Amerikas*, Stuttgart, 1926, I, p. 149.

1: Staden--167 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136, 301

" Concerning the birds of the country.

There are many strange birds in this country, particularly a kind called Uwara Pirange (96), which seeks its food by the sea and nests in the rocks close to the shore. This bird is about the size of a hen, with a long beak and legs like a heron, but not so long. The feathers on the young birds are light grey. Later, when they are fledged, the feathers become dark grey. They fly about thus for a year, after which the plumage changes again and the whole bird becomes red, as red as paint, and so it remains. The savages set great store by these feathers."

"96. The Flamingo, described in ch. xix."

1: Staden--167
116, 136, 222

(1553-54) 1928

Tupinamba

"Concerning the bees of the country.

There are three kinds of bees (95) in the land. The first kind is exactly similar to our own. The second kind is black and as big as a fly. The third is as small as a gnat. They all store their honey in the trunks of trees, and I have gone frequently with the savages to gather it. In general, among all three species, we found the honey best among the smallest. They do not sting as severely as the bees with us. I have often seen them fly upon the savages when they were taking the honey, so that they were forced to brush them from their naked bodies. I have also taken the honey when I was naked, but the first time on account of the great pain I had to run to a stream and wash the bees off before I could get rid of them."

"95. Wild honey formed part of the food of most of the tribes of South America. The bee is indigenous to both worlds, though the various American species, inferior in size and in honey-making capacity to those of the other hemisphere, have never been reduced to captivity. E. J. Payne, History of the New World called America, Oxford, 1892, Vol. I, p. 377."

1: Staden--168 (1553-54) 1928 Tupinamba
116, 136, 244, 263

"The pepper is of two kinds, one yellow the other red, and the growth is in this manner. When green it is about the size of haws which grow on thorn bushes. The plant is small, about three feet (half a fathom) in height, with small leaves. It is full of pepper which burns the mouth. They gather the pepper when it is ripe and dry it in the sun."

4: Léry--II, 2
116, 533, *136*

(1557) 1880

Tupinamba

Camouroupony-ouassou is a very large fish which is mentioned by the Tupinamba when dancing and singing. It is often repeated in this way: *Pira-ouassou a oueh, Kamouroupouy-ouassou a oueh,* etc.

5: Léry--518-519 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224

"Before I proceed any further, presently in the beginning of this Chapter, I thought good briefly to admonish the Reader, that no living creatures of the kinde of foure-footed beasts are found in all the Brasilian world, altogether like unto ours in shape: and that the Tovoupinambaultii use not, but very seldome, to bring them up tame at home. But, that I may generally describe the wilde beasts, which the Barbarians call Soo, I determined to beginne with them which are applyed to the use of man. It seemeth, that that is to bee set in the first place, which also is most common: they call Tapiroussou, of a reddish, and long shaggie haire, greatly resembling a Kow in bignesse and shape: yet, seeing it wanteth hornes, and hath a shorter necke, with longer and hanging eares, and more withered and slender legs, with an whole hoofe, very like unto the hoofe of an Asse, a man may rightly say, it participateth the nature of the Kow, and Asse. Notwithstanding it differeth very much from either, both because it hath a very short taile (here the Reader is by the way to be admonished, that very many beasts are bred in America, which have no taile at all) and hath much sharper teeth; nor may any danger bee therefore procured unto men by this beast, seeing it useth to repose safety rather in flight, then in strength. The Barbarians kill them, as [519] also many others, shooting them through with Arrowes, or use to catch them in an hollow trench, or with other manner of Traps and Gins ingeniously and cunningly made."

5: Léry--520-522 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-1-2
116, 136, 224

"But, that I may prosecute the intended description of wilde beasts, the second degree of bignesse seemeth to be given unto a certaine kinde of Deere, which they name Seouassou, but herein they differ from ours, both that they are much lower, and have lesser hornes, and also in this, that they have as long shagged haire, as our Country Goates. But the American Boare, which they call Taiassou, is very like in shape unto those which are bred with us, in bulke of body, eares, head, and feet, very hurtfull [521] also, through his long and sharpe teeth: yet seeing hee is more leane and slender, and terribly gnasheth and grindeth his teeth together, hee is notorious also through that deformitie. He hath an hole in the backe, by nature, as the Sea-swine have in the head, whereby he draweth in breath, and letteth it out. These three are their greatest beasts.

There is also among the Americans, a certaine red wilde beast, which they name Agouti, of the height of a weaned Pig of thirty dayes old, with a cloven foot, a very short tayle, and with the nose and eares almost of an Hare, most delightfull to the taste. There are also others of two or three kindes, which they call Tapitis, not much unlike our Hares, but somewhat of a reddish haire.

They catch great Rats also in the Woods, of the bignesse and haire of Squirrels, which come neere unto the delicate taste of Conies.

Pag, or Pague, (for after what manner they pronounce it, you can scarce, or not at all understand) is a wilde beast of the indifferent height of an Hound, with a deformed head,

5: Léry--520-522 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-2
116, 136, 224

the flesh comming neere unto the taste of Veale, with a very faire skinne, distinguished with white, russet, and blacke spots, so that it would be of great price with us, if they were to be gotten.

There is another also found, which they call Sarigoy, which the Barbarians eate not, by reason of the noysome stinke thereof: but slaying some of them, and taking away the fat of the kidneyes, whence that stinke proceeded, wee eate them without loathing: for, they are both tender, and also excellent flesh.

There is also that which they call Tatou: this is not very well able to runne, yet (as Hedgehogs with us) creeping through the bryars and bushes, shee is armed with very hard scales, so that shee cannot be pierced with a sword, if also you wrap the skinne together being taken off, (wherewith the Barbarians make very many Chists, which they call Caramenos) you would say they [522] were warlike Gauntlets. It is of a white flesh, and of an excellent taste."

5: Léry--522 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 231

"Moreover, unto these beasts, which are most common with the Americans, Crocodiles, called Jacare, are added, of the bignesse of a mans thigh, and proportionable length: but they are so farre from doing any hurt, that the Barbarians houses are full of these Jacare, and the little children play with them without any danger. Those Crocodiles which I happened to see, had a very wide mouth, long legs, with a tayle neither round nor sharpe, but very small at the end: and whether, as some have written, they move the upper chap, I freely confesse, that I have not observed."

5: Léry--522 [2] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 262

"Moreover, the Americans take Lizards, they call them Touous, not greene, but russet, and of a spotted skinne, like our Countrie small Lizards. And although they bee foure or five foote long, and proportionable in bignesse, and therefore of a terrible forme, yet notwithstanding like Frogs, they abide in the Rivers, and Marishes, hurtfull unto none. Furthermore, the skinne being plucked off, if they be bowelled, and sodden, they are very delicate meate, so that I have not tasted any thing more sweet in America. For, they are of as white a flesh as Capons are with us, delicate, tender and sweet, that nothing excelleth them: yet in the beginning I abhorred the taste thereof, but afterward when I had tasted them better, as touching meates, the Lizards were chiefly commended of mee."

5: Léry--522 [3] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 262

"The Tououpinambaultii have also very great Toads, which they eate being rosted, without bowelling. But seeing both Physicians teach, and it is also commonly knowne, and apparent, that the flesh, and corrupt bloud, and whatsoever else belongeth to the Toade, is deadly, any one, although I hold my peace, may easily conjecture, that by reason of the temperatenesse of that Countrie, or some other cause, whereof I am ignorant, it happeneth, that Toades, there, are not venomous, and dangerous at all, as they are with us."

5: Léry--523
116, 136, 262

(1557-1558) 1906

Tupinamba

"They eate Serpents also, of the bignesse of a mans arme, five foote long almost. Moreover, I have observed, that the Barbarians (as I mentioned concerning Crocodiles) brought home a certaine kinde of them, party-coloured, with blacke and red, and cast them downe among their wives and children, so secure, that they handled them with their hands. These monstrous Land-Eeles, they cut into pieces, and dresse: but they are unsavoury, and of very little taste."

5: Léry--523-525 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-1 -3
116, 136

"Divers kindes of Serpents also are bred with them, and specially in the Rivers, where they appeare greene like pot-herbes; long and slender, whose sting is very hurtfull. There are also Lizards in the Woods (besides those which we mentioned before) very dangerous, as it shall manifestly appeare by the discourse which I will here set downe. When therefore I sometimes travelled to see the Countrie, with two Frenchmen in my companie, and that, as the manner was, wee had not the Barbarians to guide us in the way, and therefore wandred in the Woods, and passed through a deepe Valley, hearing the noise of a certaine beast comming towards us, supposing it to bee some timerous and harmelesse wilde beast, notwithstanding, proceeding on our intended Journey, wee were secure and quiet in minde: but presently, thirtie paces distant almost from us, on the right hand, wee saw a Lizard on an hill; bigger then the body of a man, and five or sixe foot long. Hee, being spread all over with white and rough scales like Oyster-shells, holding up one of his fore-feet, with his head aloft, and shining eyes, began to behold us. Wherefore being astonished (for none of us, as it then fell out, carried a Hand-gunne, but had onely our Swords at our sides, and Bowes and Arrowes, which weapons could not greatly hurt that Monster armed with such hard scales: Neverthelesse, fearing lest if wee shifted for our selves by flight, being swifter then wee, he would dispatch us altogether) when the one fearefully beheld the [524] other, we stood still in the same place. But after that prodigious and fearefull Lizard had beheld us a quarter of an houre, with an open mouth, and because it was exceeding hot weather

5: Léry--523-525 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-2
116, 136

(for it was a cleere day, almost at noone) fetching a deepe groane, that wee might easily heare it, upon a sodaine, he went unto the top of a Mountaine, with so great noise of the crashing and breaking of twigs and boughs, as a Deere running through a Wood, would scarce have made. Wee therefore, who then were much affrighted, not being very carefull to pursue him, gave thankes unto God who had delivered us, and proceeded againe on our intended Journey. And embracing their opinion who affirme, that the Lizard is delighted with the sight of a man, it seemed to me, that the beholding of us pleased that Monster as much as we were tormented through his presence. There is also a wilde beast bred with them, that liveth upon the prey, which they call Jan-ouare. This beast hath legs almost as long as an hunting Dog, and matcheth him almost in swiftnesse; but about the chinne hath long shagged haire, with a spotted skinne, and faire, like unto a Lynx, and also very like in the rest. The Barbarians not without just cause, greatly feare that wilde beast. For seeing shee is accustomed to the prey, as also, the Lion, if shee catch any of them, she teareth him in pieces, and devoureth him. But as they are desirous of revenge, and suffer not any of those things unrevenged which are troublesome unto them: if they take any, in hollow trenches which they make for that cause, or with any other kinde of Traps or Gins, they put her to a lingring death, shooting her through with many Arrowes, that shee might the longer languish: and that it may the better appeare, how evilly that wilde beast dealeth with the Barbarians, when sometimes five or sixe Frenchmen of the companie passed by this way, the Americans

5: Léry --523-525 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-3
116, 136

advised us, to beware of the Jan-ouare, because that very selfe-same [525] weeke, shee had cruelly devoured three men in a certaine Village of theirs."

5: Léry--525 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 231

"I thought good to adde to this Edition, that the Americans, before the Voyage of Villagagno had never seene Dogs: and therefore, when they beheld a Dog of the kinde of Hounds, which with certaine whelpes we brought thither, and that he fauned on us, they were astonished, and fled away from him, because (as I mentioned before) hee came neere unto the shape of the Jan-ouare."

5: Léry--526 [2] (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224, 231

"There is also another kinde of Monkey among the Americans, which they call Sagouin, of the bignesse of a Squirrell, and of a red haire: but as touching the shape, in the snout, breast, necke, and almost all the other parts, being very like unto a Lion, and also hardie, it giveth place in beautie to none of the little beasts, which surely I saw there. And if it were as easily brought over the Sea as the rest, it would be of farre greater price and estimation. But seeing it is of so weake a little bodie, that it cannot indure the working of the ship; for it is of that haughtinesse of spirit, that if it be offended never so little, it would die through discontentment: yet some are here to be found."

5: Léry--526 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 224, 231

"Moreover, many Monkeyes are found on the Brasilian coast, little and blacke, which they call Cay, which I cease to describe, because they are very well knowne unto us. I will onely declare this one thing, that seeing they continually live in the tops of trees, bearing fruits in cods like unto our Beanes, wherewith they are nourished, and meete together there in companies, especially when the smoaking showres fall, it is a pleasant thing to heare them crying, and making a noise. But seeing at one birth they onely bring forth one young one, the Monkey, as soone as he commeth into the world is indued with that naturall industrie, that he firmely hangeth about the necke of the Syre, or the Damme: therefore if Hunters come suddenly upon them, the Syre or Dammes leaping through the boughs, he also taketh his flight together with them. For which cause, the Barbarians cannot easily catch Monkeyes of any age whatsoever; yet they cast them downe from trees wounded with Arrowes, and afterward having healed them, and made them tame a little while at home, they exchange and barter them for Merchandises. But at the first, they are so fierce, that they wound the fingers of them that handle them, with their teeth, so that being bitten, they are very often compelled through paine, to kill them with strokes."

5: Léry--527 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 231

"Although I have beene curious, I was not so diligent in observing all the living creatures of America, as I desired, neverthelesse, that I may once make an end, I will yet describe two kindes, which are monstrous in shape, as those that art most,

The one which the Barbarians call Hay, is of the bignesse of a Dog, with an hanging bellie, like a farrowing Sow with pigge, of an ash-colour haire very much washed, with a very long tayle, hairy feet after the manner of a Beare, and long clawes: but as, while it liveth in the Woods, it is very fierce; yet being taken, it is very easily tamed. But the naked Tououpinambaultii doe not willingly play with him, because he hath both long, and also sharpe clawes. They say, it liveth onely on aire.

The other, whereof I am also to speake, called by the Barbarians, Coaty, is of the height of an Hare, with short and spotted haire, little and sharpe eares, both of a little head, and also with an eminent snout from the eyes, more then a foote long, round like a walking-staffe, suddenly decreasing at the end, so that it is altogether of an equall thicknesse, with so narrow a mouth, that it can scarce receive the little finger. None may be found more monstrous: afterward, when this wilde beast is taken, gathering her foure feet together, shee bendeth her selfe to the one side or the other, or falleth flat downe: nor can shee ever be raised, nor compelled to eate, unlesse Ants be given her, on which she also feedeth in the Woods."

5: Léry--527-528 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 231

"This Chapter also, wherein I will intreate of Birds, I thought good to beginne with those which are fit for the maintenance of mans life, and by a generall name, are called Oura, by the Tououpinambaultii: they have great plentie of those Hennes, unto the which wee gave the name from India, and they call them Arginau-oussou: from that time also since the Portugals lived among the Barbarians, our Countrymen used to nourish Hennes, [528] called by them, Arginau-miri. And although (as I have elsewhere mentioned) they esteeme the white ones very much, that plucking off the feathers, and dying them red, they might clothe and decke themselves; yet for the most part they abstain from both kinds, as touching the eating of them."

5: Léry--529-530 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba -1-
116, 136

"But that I may briefly finish the discourse of Birds, which are found in great plentie, both in the Woods, Rivers, and also in the shoares, I will come unto those which are not so fit for foode. Among the rest, there are two kindes of the same bignesse, which come neere to the greatnesse of a Raven or Crow: which as the rest of the American Birds, have crooked bils and talons, as also Parrats, in which number they might be reckoned. As touching the Feathers, as it is easily judged, I scarce thought that Birds of such excellent beautie were to be found in the whole world, in the beholding wherof, abundant matter offereth it selfe, not as prophane men to commend nature, but the creator: and that it may manifestly appeare, the first which the Barbarians call Arat, hath the feathers in the traine and wings, of a foote and a halfe long, partly purple like unto red, and partly of a blew colour, greatly shining, to the which also, the other parts of the body are correspondent. When this Bird moveth in the Sunne, where she very much abideth, no man can ever be satisfied with her sight.

The other called Canide, with the inferiour Feathers, and those that are round about the necke shining of the colour of gold, and those that cover the backe, wings, and traine of an excellent blew colour, seeing they seeme to be under-laid with embrodered gold, and over-laid with a Velvet Mantle above, it causeth great admiration to the beholders.

But although these Birds be not domesticall, yet they oftner build their nests in the tops of the trees which [530] are in the middle of the Villages, then in the woods, whereby it commeth to passe, that the Barbarians plucke their Feathers three or foure times in the yeare, of the which Feathers they make Cappes, Garments, and Bracelets, decke the handles of their clubbes, and adorne their bodies. I brought many such Feathers with me into France."

5: Léry--530-531 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-1-2
116, 136, 231

"Three or foure sorts of Parrats are taken there: the greatest and fairest whereof the Barbarians call Aiourous. These have the head intermingled with red, yellow, and violet colours, the ends of the wings scarlet or crimson, the taile, which is very long, yellow, and the rest of the body greene; very few such are brought unto us.

A Woman in a certaine Village, some foure miles distant from our Iland, had brought up one of this kinde, which as if she had beene indued with reason, conceived those things which she was commanded. As often as we went that way, we presently heard the Mistresse of that Bird say, will you give me a Combe, or a Looking-glasse, and I will presently command my Parrat to sing and daunce before you. If happily we granted her request, the Parrat presently hearing certaine words of her Mistresse, did not onely dance on the pearch where she sat, but also pratled, and whistled; and lastly, she wonderfully counterfeited the Barbarians going to the wars. To be short, if her Mistresse thought good to bid her sing, she sung, if to dance, she danced: contrarily, if not rewarding her, with a little sharper speech she had commanded her their Auge, that is, be stil, then she presently held her peace, nor could we make her with any words to move either her tongue, or feete never so little: wherefore I leave it to the Readers to be considered whether if the Romans had had such a Parrat they would not highly have esteemed her, who, as Pliny recordeth, sometimes solemnized the death of a Crow with innumerable rites of funeral, by which, at the place of Common Pleas, they were every morning by name saluted, and punished him with death, who [531] killed the same. The

5: Léry--530-531 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-2
116, 136, 231

Barbarian woman called this Parrat Cherimbaué, that is to say, her best beloved. And surely she was so deere unto her, that demanding at what price we might buy her, she answered in scoffing manner Mocaovassou, that is to say, a great brasse piece, and therefore we could not wrest her from her at any price. I found that they made their Nests in the holes of hollow Trees."

5: Léry--531-532 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-1-2
116, 136

"Among the rest of the American birds, the first place shall be given to a certaine Bird named Toucan, whereof we made mention of before. It is of the bignesse of a Pigeon, of a blacke colour like a Crow, except the brest, which is of a yellow colour, compassed from the lower part with a ring of red feathers, which being taken away, the Barbarians use it for ornament of the cheeks and other parts of the body. And it is highly esteemed with them, because they use it when they intend to daunce. From thence it hath taken the name Toucan-tabouracè, that is, a Feather to daunce with. Yet notwithstanding, they have such store of them, that they refuse not to change them for our Merchandizes. The bill of this Bird exceedeth the rest of the body in length, wherewith a Cranes beake is not to be compared, and therefore it is to be accompted the most monstrous bill of the whole world.

There is another of the Bignesse and colour of a Black-bird, except the brest, which is as red as Oxe bloud: this, the Barbarians take away after the same manner that they did the former, and call the Bird Panou.

There is also another of the bignesse of an Owzell, with all the Feathers of a scarlet colour, this they call Quampian.

But one very little Bird is not to be omitted, of no lesse admiration then smallnesse, which the Barbarians call Gonambuch, with white and shining Feathers: it exceedeth not a drone Bee, or Beetle in Bignesse, yet maketh wonderfull melodie in singing. Sitting upon that great Milium which the Barbarians call Avati, or other [532] high plants, she

5: Léry--531-532 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba-2
116, 136

singeth so loud, that unlesse she be seene you would scarce beleeve that so loud, and sweete melodie could proceede from that small body. She is not inferior to our Nightingale."

5: Léry--532 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 787

"But because I cannot particularly describe all the American Birds, which differ not a little from ours, not onely in kinde, but also in variety of colour, as rose colour, red, violet, white, ash-colour, purple, &c. I will at length describe one, which the Barbarians so observe and esteeme, that they will not onely not hurt her, but suffer them not to escape unrevenged who doe her any wrong. She is of the bignesse of a Pigeon, and ash-colour, the Tououpinambaultii heare her more often in the night then in the day, with a mournefull voyce, and beleeve that she is sent from their friends and kindred, unto them, and also declareth good lucke, and especially, that she incourageth and admonisheth them to behave themselves valiantly in the warres against their enemies. Besides, they verily thinke that if they rightly observe these divinations, it shall come to pass, that they should vanquish their Enemies, even in this life, and after death, their soules should flye beyond the Mountaines, to their ancestors, perpetually to daunce there.

I chanced once to lodge in a Village, named Upec by the French men, there, in the night I heard those Birds, not singing, but making a lamentable noise. I saw the Barbarians most attentive, and being ignorant of the whole matter, reproved their folly. But when I smiled a little upon a French man standing by me, a certaine old man severely enough restrained me with these words: hold your peace, least you hinder us, who attentively harken to the happy tidings of our auncestours. For, as often as wee heare these Birds, so often also are we cheered, and our strength receiveth increase."

5: Léry--532-533 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 222, 354, 415

"The Americane Bees differing from ours, are like unto the lesser blacke flyes wherewith we are troubled in the time of Summer, and make their hony combes in the hole of a rotten tree. The Barbarians are skilfull to [533] gather hony and waxe. Being gathered, intermingled, they call it Yra-yetic, for Yra signifieth hony, and Yetic waxe. The honey being severed, they eate it after our manner, but keepe the waxe which resembleth the blacknesse of Pitch made into lumps of the bignesse of a mans arme. Yet, not that they make Torches or Candles therewith, for, there is no other use of a Candle with them, then of a certaine wood which sendeth forth a most cleere and bright flame. But they chiefly use that Wax to stop those huge canes, wherein they put their Feathers, least they should be eaten, and gnawed with the Butterflyes, which also we will describe in this place."

5: Léry--533 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"They [butterflies] are called Aravers by the Barbarians, of the bignesse of Grashoppers, they also come in great multitudes to the fire as Creekets doe, and if they finde anie thing they eate it, but especiallie they so gnaw leather doublets and shooes, that they whollie consume the superficies and upper graine thereof. But, if we negligently set up Hennes, or other meates of that kinde, in the morning the bare bones were found without flesh."

5: Léry--533-534 (1557-1558) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Countrie of America hath also land Crabbes, the Tououpinambaultii call them Oussa; they goe in multitudes like Locusts, unto the Sea shoare, and fennie places, and if any one goe thither he may see them flying hither and thither: they convey themselves into the bodies and rootes of trees, out of the which they cannot safely be drawne, for they pinch the fingers and hands of such as take them, with their clawes. They are farre leaner [534] then the Sea Crabs, but because they smell of the Juniper rootes, they are nothing pleasing to the taste."

9: Cardim--450 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"Of the Beasts, Land-serpents, Fowles.

The Deere in the Brasilian tongue is called Cuacu: there are some very great, like faire Horses, they are well headed, and some have ten or twelve snags; these are rare, and they are found in the River of Saint Francis, and in the Captainship of Saint Vincent. These are called, Cuacuapara, they are esteemed of the Carijos, who of the shankes and sinowes make the points of their Arrowes, and certaine throwing Balls which they use for to strike downe beasts and men. There bee other smaller, they have hornes also, but they are onely of one point: besides these there are three or foure kindes, some that that feede onely in the Woods, others onely in the plaine fields in heards. They make great account of the skinnes, and of the flesh.

The Tapijrete are the Elkes, of whose skinne the leather Targets are made, they are like Kine, much more like a Mule, the tayle is of a finger length, they have no hornes, they have a snout of a quarter long, which he shrinketh up and putteth forth. They swimme and dive very much, but when they dive they take ground presently under water, and going on it they come out in another place, there are great store of them in this Countrie.

There are great store of wilde Boares, and it is the ordinary food of the Indians of this Countrie, they have the navell on their backe, and out of it there cometh a sent like the sent of little Foxes, and by that sent the Dogs doe hunt them, and they are easily taken."

9: Cardim--451 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"There are others called Tayacutirica, that is to say, a Boare that snappeth or grindeth his teeth, these are bigger then the common, and more rare, and with their tushes they goare all the beasts they meete.

Others are called Tayacupita, that is, a Boare that standeth still and tarieth; these doe assault the Dogs, and the men: and if they catch them they eate them; they are so fierce, that men are forced to take the trees to escape them, and some doe stay at the foot of the trees some dayes till the man doe come downe; and because they know this tricke of theirs, they goe presently to the trees with their Bowes and Arrowes, and from thence they kill them. There bee also other kinde of Boares, all good meate.

The Acutis are like the Conies of Spaine, chiefely in their teeth: the colour is dunne, and draweth toward yellow: they are domesticall creatures, so that they goe about the house, and goe out and come in againe to it, they take with their fore-feet all that they eate, and so they carrie it to the mouth, and they eate very fast, and hide that which they leave against they be an hungred. Of these there are many kindes, and all are eaten.

The Pacai are like Pigs, there are great abundance of them; the flesh is pleasant, but it is heavie. They never bring forth but one at once. There bee others very white; these bee rare, they are found in the River of Saint Francis."

9: Cardim--451-452 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"There are many Ounces, some blacke, some grey, some speckled, it a very cruell beast, and fierce, they assault men exceedinly, that even on the trees they cannot escape them, especially if they be bigge. When they are flesht there is none that dare abide them, especially by night: they kill many beasts at once, they spoile a whole Hen-house, or a heard of Swine, and to open a man, or whatsoever beast, it sufficeth to hit him with one of his clawes. But the Indians are so hardie, that some of them dare close with one of them, and holdeth it fast, and kills it in a field, as they doe [452] their enemies, getting a name, and using all the ceremonies they doe to their enemies. They use the heads for Trumpets, and the Portugall women use the skinnes for Rugs or Coverlets, especially of the painted ones, and in the Captainship of Saint Vincent."

9: Cardim--452 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Carigue are like the Foxes of Spaine, but they are smaller, as bigge as a Cat, they smell worse then the Foxes of Spaine themselves, and they are grey as they. They have a bag from the fore to the hinder feet, with sixe or seven dugs, and there they carrie their young ones hidden till they can get their owne food, and hath ordinarily sixe or seven in a litter. This vermine destroyeth the Hens, for it goeth not by day but by night, and climes the trees and the houses, and no Bird or Hen can escape them."

9: Cardim--452 [2] (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116; 136

"The Tamandua is of notable admiration, it is of the bignesse of a great Dog, more round then long, and the tayle is twice or thrice as long as the bodie, and so full of haire, that from the heate, raine, cold and winde, hee harboureth himselfe all under it, that yee can see nothing of him. The head is small, and hath a thinne snout, no greater mouth then an oyle Cruze, round and not open, the tongue is of three quarters long, and with it he licketh up the Ants, whereof he onely feeds; hee is diligent in seeking of the Ant-heapes, and with the clawes hee breaketh them, and casting out his tongue the Ants sticke on it, and so he drawes them in, having no more mouth then to hold his tongue full of them; it is of a great fiercenesse, and doth assault many people and beasts. The Ounces doe feare them, and the Dogs exceedingly, and whatsoever they catch, they teare with their clawes; they are not eaten, neither are they good for any thing but to destroy the Ant-heapes, and they are so many that they will never bee destroyed altogether."

9: Cardim--452-453 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Tatu is of the bignesse of a Pigge, and of a whitish colour, it hath a very long snout, and the body full of things like plates, wherewith he remayneth armed, [453] and it hath certaine pieces hanging downe as the Badas have. These plates are so hard, that no Arrow can pierce them, except it hits him in the flankes; they digge so fast, that it hath chanced seven and twentie men with Mattockes not to bee able to digge so much as one of these with their snout. But if they cast water in their holes they are presently taken: it is a creature worth the seeing, and they call it an armed Horse, the flesh is like Hennes flesh, or Pigge, very pleasant, of the skinne they make Purses, and they are very faire and lasting, they are made tame, and are bred in the house. Of these there be many kindes, and there are great abundance of them."

9: Cardim--453 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Canduacu is the Porcupine of Africa, and hath bristles white and blacke, so great, that they are of a spanne and a halfe, and more, and they cast them like as those of Africa. There be other of these, called Candumiri, because they are smaller; and they have bristles as the other. There be other smaller, of the bignesse of a Cat, with yellow bristles and blacke at the points. All these bristles have this qualitie, that entring into the flesh, bee it never so little, of it selfe it pierceth through the flesh. And for this cause these bristles doe serve the Indians for an instrument to bore the eares, for putting never so little in them in one night it pierceth them through. There be other smaller like Urchins or Hedge-hogs, they have also bristles, but they cast them not, all these beasts are of a good flesh and taste."

9: Cardim-453-454 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Hirara is like the Civet Cat, though some say it is not; they are of many colours, viz. grey, blacke, and white, they eate nothing but hunnie, and in this they are so terrible, that bee the hole of the Bee-hive never so little they make it so bigge that they may goe in, and when they fine the Hunnie they never eate it, till they have called the rest of the young ones, and then the old one going in, he doth nothing but bring out the Hunnie, and give it to the yong[454] ones, a thing of great admiration, and an example of great charitie for men, and that this is so the men of the Countrie doe affirme."

9: Cardim--454 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"There are others of many kindes, and in great abundance, they are blacke, grey, and yellow, the Country-men say that some of these, when they shoot at them with an Arrow, catch it in their hand, and turne againe, and throwe it at the man; and when they are hurt they seeke a certaine leafe and chaw it, and thrust it into the wound for to heale them, and because they are alwaies on the trees, and are very swift, when the leape is great, and the little ones cannot passe, one of them lieth acrosse like a bridge, and the rest passe over him, the tayle serveth him for a hand; and if any be strucken, with his tayle he holdeth fast the bough whereon he is, and so dieth hanging, and falleth not."

9: Cardim--454 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Aquiqui are very great Apes, as bigge as a good Dog, blacke, and very ougly, as well the male as the female; they have a great beard onely in the lower chap: of these come sometimes a male one so yellow that it draweth toward red, which they say is their King. This hath a white face, and the beard from eare to eare, as cut with the Scissers, and it hath one thing much to be noted, namely, that he goeth into a tree, and maketh so great a noise that it is heard very farre off, in the which he continueth a great while without ceasing, and for this, this kind hath a particular instrument: and the instrument is a certaine hollow thing, as it were made of Parchment, very strong, and so smooth that it serveth to burnish withall, as big as a Duckes Egge, and beginneth from the beginning of the gullet, till very neere the palate of the mouth between both the cheekes, and it is so light that assoone as it is toucht it moveth as the key of a Virginals. And when this Ape is thus crying he fometh much, and one of the little one that is to remaine in his place doth cleanse many times the fome from his beard."

9: Cardim--455 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"They have many other qualities that are seene every day, as to take a sticke and beate some body that doth them harme; another found a basket of Egges, hung it by a cord about his necke, and going to the top of an house, from thence made many mowes at his master that went to seeke him, and breaking them, did eate them all before him, throwing the shells at his master.

The beast Cuati is grey, and like the Badgers of Portugall, it hath the snout and clawes very long, it climeth the trees like the Monkie: no Snake, no Egge, no Bird doth escape it, nor any thing that it can get. They are made tame in the houses, but no man can abide them, for they devoure all; they will play with little Cats, and whelpes, they are malicious, pleasant, and are apt for many things.

There bee other two or three greater kindes, as great Dogges, and have tushes like the wilde Boares of Portugall; these devoure beasts and men, and when they finde their prey, they compasse it about, some in one place, some in another, till they devoure it.

Of wilde Cats are many kindes, some blacke, some white, some of a Safran colour, and are very faire for any furre. These Cats are very terrible, and swift; they live by prey and by birds, and they assault also the men; some of them are as big as Dogs."

9: Cardim--455-456 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Jagoarucu are the Dogs of Brasill, they are of a grey colour mingled with white; very swift, and when they yelpe they are like Dogs; they have the tayle very hairy, feed on fruits, and upon prey, and bite terribly.

The Tapati are like the Conies of Portugall, and here they doe barke like Dogs, especially by night, and very often; the Indians hold this barking for an evill signe; they breed three or foure at once; they are very rare, for they have many adversaries, as birds of rapine, and other beasts that doe eate them.

The Jaguacini are big as the Foxes of Portugall, [456] and have the same colour of a Foxe, they feed onely upon the Sea-crabs, and among the Sugar-canes, and destroy many of them; they are very sleepie, for they kill them sleeping, they doe no hurt."

9: Cardim--456 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Biarataca is of the bignesse of a Cat, like a Ferret; it hath a white stroake and a grey along the backe, like a crosse, very well made; it feeds upon birds and their egges, and upon other things, especially upon Ambar, and loveth it so well, that all the night he goeth by the Sea-side to seeke it, and where there is any, hee is the first. It is greatly feared, not because it hath any teeth, or any other defensive thing, but it hath a certaine ventositie so strong, and so evill of sent, that it doth penetrate the wood, the stones, and all that it encountreth withall, and it is such, that some Indians have died with the stench. And the Dog that commeth neere it escapeth not: and this smell lasteth fifteene, twentie, or more dayes; and it is such, that if it lighteth neere some Towne, it is presently dis-inhabited. And that they may not bee perceived, they scrape a hole in the ground, and there within they voide that ventositie, and cover it with earth; and when they are found, that they may not bee taken, their defense is to cast out that stench."

9: Cardim--456-457 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Priguica (which they call)of Brasill, is worth the seeing; it is like a shag-haire Dog, or a Land-spaniell, they are very ougly, and the face it like a woman's evill drest, his fore and hinder feet are long, hee hath great clawes and cruell, they goe with the breast on the earth, and their young fast to their bellie. Though yee strike it never so fast, it goeth so leasurely, that it hath need of a long time to get up into a tree, and so they are easily taken; their food is certaine Fig-tree leaves, and therefore they cannot bee brought to Portugall, for as soone as they want them they die presently.

In these parts are a great multitude of Rats, and [457] of them are some ten or twelve kindes, some blacke, others yellow, others dunne, all are eaten, and are very savourie, especially some great ones that are like Conies, and sometimes they are so many, that lighting upon a sowne field, they utterly destroy it."

9: Cardim--457 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"Of Land-Snakes and Serpents.

The Giboya is a Snake of the greatest that are in this Countrie, and there are some found of twentie foot in length, they are very faire, but more wonderfull they are in swallowing a whole Deere; they have no poison, neither are their teeth great according to the bodie. To take their prey whereon they feed, they use this sleight. It layeth it selfe along by the high-wayes, and when the prey passeth it leapeth upon it, and windes it selfe in such order, and crusheth it so, that it breaketh all his bones, and afterward licketh it, and his licking hath such vertue, that it bruiseth or suppleth it all, and then it swallowes it up whole.

There are others, called Guiraupiaguara, that is, Eaters of birds Egges, it is very blacke, long, and hath a yellow breast; they goe on the tops of trees as it were swimming in the water, and no man can runne so fast on the ground as they on the trees; these destroy the birds, and their egges also.

There are others very bigge and long, called Caninana, they are all greene, and of a notable beautie. These also doe eate egges and birds, and kill little chickens.

There is another, called Boytiapua, that is, a Snake that hath a long snout, it is very slender and long, and feeds onely upon Frogs. The Indians observe sooth-saying with this, that when the woman hath no children, they take this snake and strike her with it on the hips, and say she shall presently have children."

9: Cardim--457-458 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"There is another, called Gaitiepia, they are found only in the Rarin, it is of a notable bignesse, he smelleth so much, like a Foxe, wheresoever he goeth, that there is none can abide it. [458]

There is another, called Boyuna, that is, a blacke Snake, it is very long and slender, it smelleth also very much like a Foxe.

There is another, called Bom, because that when it goeth, it crieth bom, bom, it is also very great, and doth no hurt.

There is another, called Boicupecanga, that is, a Snake that hath prickles in his backe, they are very great, and grosse, the prickles are very venomous, and all men doe avoide and keepe themselves from them.

Jararaca is a name that comprehendeth foure kindes of very venomous Snakes. The first is greatest, called Jararacucu, that is, great Jararaca, and they are of ten spannes long, they have great tushes hidden in the mouth along their gummes, and when they bite they stretch them like a finger of the hand: they have their poison in their gummes, their teeth crooked, and a stroake upon them whereby the poison runneth. Others say, they have it within the tooth, which is hollow within, it hath so vehement a poison, that in foure and twentie houres, and lesse, it killeth a man: the poison is very yellow, like Saffran water, they bring foorth many young ones at once, one hath beene taken with thirteene in her bellie."

9: Cardim--458-459 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"There are others, called Jararcoaypitiuga, that is, that hath the point of the tayle more white then grey: these are as venomous as Vipers of Spaine, and have the same colour and fashion.

There are others, called Jararaepeba, most venomous; it hath a red chaine along the backe, and the breasts, and the rest of the bodie is all grey.

There are other smaller Jararacas, that the greatest is about halfe a yard long, they are of an earthie colour, they have certaine veines in their head like the Vipers, and they make such a noise as they doe.

The Curucucu is a Snake very hideous and fearefull, and some are of fifteene spannes long: when the Indians doe kill them they burie presently the head, because [459] it hath great store of poison: for to catch the prey and the people, it lieth close to a tree, and when it seeth the prey; it casts it selfe upon it, and so killeth it."

9: Cardim--459 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Boycininga is a Snake, called of the Bell, it is of a great poison, but it maketh such a noise with a Bell it hath in his taile, that it catcheth very few; though it be so swift, that they call it, the flying Snake, his length is twelve or thirteene spannes long. There is another, called Bociningpeba: this also hath a Bell, but smaller, it is blacke, and very venomous.

The poison of the Ibiracua Snake is so vehement, that if it biteth any person, presently it makes him to voide bloud through all the passages of his bodie, to wit, the eyes, nostrils, mouth, eares, and all open places else of his bodie; it runneth a great while, and if he be not holpen, he empties his bloud and dieth.

The Snake Ibiboboca is very faire, it hath the head red, white and blacke, and so all the bodie is spotted of these three colours; this is the most venomous of all, it goeth slowly, and liveth in the crannies of the earth, and by another name it is called, the Snake of the colours."

9: Cardim--459-460 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The great vehemencie that these venomous Snakes above said have, the great paines they cause, and the many persons that every day doe die of their stinging cannot be exprest: and they are so many in number, that not onely the fields and the woods, but even the houses are full of them, and they are found in the beds, and within the bootes, when they put them on. The Brethren going to their rest doe finde them there wound about the benches feet, and if they be not holpen when they sting, cutting the wound, letting him bloud, drinking Unicorns horne, or Carima, or the water of the Snakes-wood, or some other effectuall remedie, in foure and twentie houres and lesse he dieth with great crying and paines, and they are so [460] excessive, that when any person is bitten presently he demandeth confession, and maketh account to die, and so disposeth of his goods.

There are other Snakes, chiefely these Jararacas, that have a great smell of Muske, and wheresoever they bee, they are descried by the good and fragrant smell they have.

There are many Scorpions, that every day are found in their beds, among the bookes, and about the chambers, ordinarily they kill not, but in foure and twentie houres they cause intolerable paines.

It seemeth that this climate doth flowe in poison, as well for the many Snakes there are, as for the multitude of Scorpions, Spiders, and other uncleane creatures, and the Lizards are so many that they cover the walls of the house, and the holes are full of them."

9: Cardim--460-461 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"Of the Fowles that are in the Land, and are thereon sustained.

Even as this climate doth flowe in poison, so it seemeth to create beautifulnesse in the birds, and as all the Countrie is full of Groves and Woods, so it is full of most beautifull birds of all colours.

The Parots in this Countrie are infinite, more then Dawes, or Starlings, or Thrushes, or Sparrowes of Spaine, and so they make a cackling as the birds above-said; they destroy them by thousands, they flie in flockes alwaies, and they are so many, that there be Ilands where there is nothing but Parots; they are eaten, and are very good meate; they are ordinarily very faire, and of many and sundrie colours and kindes, and they almost all speake if they be taught.

The Arara Parots are those that by another name are called Macaos; it is a great bird, and are very rare, and by the sea-coast they are not found, it is a faire bird in colours; their breasts are red as scarlet; from the middle of the bodie to the taile some are [461] yellow, others greene, others blue, and through all the bodie they have scattering, some greene, some yellow, and blue feathers, and ordinarily every feather hath three or foure colours, and the taile is very long. These lay but two egges, they breed in the trunkes of trees, and in the rockes of stone. The Indians esteeme them very much, and of their feathers they make their fine things, and their hangings for their swords, it is a very pleasant bird, they become very tame, and domesticall, and speake very well if they be taught."

9: Cardim--461 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Anapuru Parot is most faire; in it all colours are found with great perfection, to wit, red, greene, yellow, blacke, blue, grey, the colour of the Bulfinch, and of all these colours it hath the bodie bespeckled and spotted. These also doe speake, and they have another advantage, that is, they breed in the house, and hatch their young ones, wherefore they are of great esteeme.

The Araruna or Machao is very faire, it is all blacke, and this blacke sprinkled with greene, which giveth it a great beautie, and when the Sunne shineth on him he is so shining that it is very pleasant to behold; it hath the feet yellow, and the beake and the eies red; they are of great esteeme for their beautie, for they are very rare, and breed not but very farre within the Land, and of their feathers the Indians make their Diademes and Pictures.

The Parots Aiurucuro are most beautifull, they are all greene, they have a cap and a collar of yellow, very faire, and over the beake a few feathers of a very cleare blue, which doe beautifie him very much, it hath pinions of the wings red, and the taile feathers red and yellow, sprinkled with greene."

9: Cardim--461-462 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Tuins are a kinde of Parot very small, of the bignesse of a Sparrow, they are greene, sprinkled with other divers colours, they are much esteemed, as well for their beautie, as because they prattle much, and well, and are very tame. They are so small, that they skip [462] every where on a man, on his hands, his breast, his shoulders and his head; and with his bill hee will cleanse ones teeth, and will take the meate out of the mouth of him that brings them up, and make many gambols; they are alwaies speaking or singing after their owne fashion.

The Parots Guiraiuba, or Yellow birds, neither speake nor play, but are sullen and sad; they are much esteemed, because they are brought from two hundred and three hundred leagues, and are not found but in great mens houses, and they hold them in such esteeme, that they give the ransome and value of two persons for one of them, and they esteeme them as much as the Japanas doe the Trevets and the Pots, or any other great man esteemeth any thing of great price, as a Faulcon, Gerfaulcon, &c.

The Yapu is of the bignesse of a Pie-annet, the bodie of a fine blacke, and the taile of a very fine yellow, it hath three tufts on the head that are like little hornes, when hee raiseth them: the eies are blue, the neb very yellow. It is a very faire bird, and hath a very strong smell when it is angrie. They are very carefull in seeking their food, there escapeth not a Spider, Beetle, or Cricket, &c. they are very cleanly in a house, and goe about like Pie-annets, they leave nothing unsought. It is dangerous holding them in the hand, for they runne presently to the eies, and pull them out."

9: Cardim--462-463 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"Of the small birds called Guaimimbique, there are sundrie kindes, as Guaracig â, that is, Fruit of the Sunne; by another name, Guaracig oba, that is, Covering of the Sunne; or Guaracig aba, that is, The haire of the Sunne; in the Antillas they call it the risen or awaken bird, and they say it sleepeth sixe moneths, and liveth other sixe moneths. It is the finest bird that can bee imagined; it hath a cap on his head, to which no proper colour can be given, for on whatsoever side yee looke on it, it sheweth red, greene, blacke, and more colours, all very fine, and shining; and the breast is so faire, that on whatsoever side yee take it, it sheweth all the colours, [463] especially a yellow more finer then gold. The bodie is grey; it hath a very long bill, and the tongue twice the length of the bill; they are very swift in flight, and in their flight they make a noise like the Bee, and they rather seeme Bees in their swiftnesse then birds, for they alwaies feed flying without sitting on a tree, even as the Bees doe flie sucking the Hunnie from the flowers. They have two beginnings of their generation, some are hatched of egges like other birds, others of little bubbles, and it is a thing to bee noted, a little bubble to beginne to convert it selfe into this little bird, for at one instant it is a bubble and a bird, and so it converts it selfe into this most faire bird, a wonderfull thing, and unknowne to the Philosophers, seeing one living creature without corruption is converted into another."

9: Cardim--463-464 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The bird Guiranhe eng eta is of the bignesse of a Gold-finch; it hath the backe and wings blue, and the breast and bellie of a most fine yellow. It hath a yellow Diademe on his head that beautifies him very much. It is a very excellent bird for the Cage, it speaketh many waies resembling many birds, making many changes, and changing his speech a thousand waies. They continue long in their song, and are of esteeme, and of these for the Cage there bee many, and faire, and of divers and sundrie colours.

The Tangara is of the bignesse of a Sparrow, all blacke, the head is of a verie fine Orange-tawnie, it singeth not, but it hath a wonderfull thing, for it hath fits like the Falling sicknesse, and for this cause the Indians doe not eate them, for the avoiding of that disease, they have a kinde of very pleasant dancing, and it is, that one of them makes himselfe as dead, and the other compasse him about skipping with a song of a strange crying that is heard verie farre, and when they end this feast, crying, and dancing, he that was as dead riseth, and maketh a great noise and crying, and then all goe away, and end their feast. They are so earnest when they doe it, that although they be seene and shot at, they flie not away. Of these there bee many kindes, and all of them have Accidents."

9: Cardim--464 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The bird Quereiva, is of the most esteemed of the Land, not for the song, but for the beautie of the feathers; they are a cleare azure in part, and a darke, all the breast is most fine red, the wings almost blacke; they are so esteemed, that the Indians doe flea them, and give two or three persons for the skinnes of them, and with the feathers they make their Pictures, Diademes, and other fine things.

The Tucana is of the bignesse of a Pie, it is all blacke except the breast, which is all yellow, with a round red circle; the bill is a large spanne long, verie great, yellow, and within is red, so smooth and shining, that it seemeth to bee varnished; they are made tame, and breede in the houses, are good to eate, and the feathers are esteemed because they are faire.

The Guirapanga is white, and not being very big it crieth so loude that it sounds like a Bell, and it is heard halfe a league, and their singing is like the ringing of Bells.

The Macucagua is greater then any Henne of Portugall, it resembleth the Feasant, and so the Portugals doe call it; it hath three skinnes one over another, and much flesh, and verie savourie, they lay twice a yeere, and at everie time thirteene or fifteene egges, they goe alwaies on the ground, but when they see any people they flie to the trees, and at night when they goe to roust as Hennes doe. When they sit on the trees, they put not their feet on the boughs, but the shankes of their legs, and most on the fore part. There bee many kindes of these, and they are easily shot at."

9: Cardim--464-465 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba-1-2
116, 136

"Among them there is one of the smallest, that hath many properties; when it singeth it foresheweth raine, it crieth so loude, that it is incredible of so small a bird, and the reason is, because the gullet is verie great. It beginneth at the mouth and commeth out at the breast betweene the skinne and the flesh, and reacheth to the [465] fundament, and returneth againe and entreth into the crop, and then it proceedeth as other birds, and doubleth like a Trumpet with his turnings. They runne after any bodie pecking him and playing like a little whelpe, if they set it upon Henne egges, it sitteth over them, and bringeth up the young chickens, and if it see a Hen with chickens, it so persecutes her, till it takes them from her and broodes them, and brings them up.

The Hen Mutu is very domesticall, it hath a combe like the Cockes, spotted with white and blacke, the egges are great and very white, like a Goose egge, so hard that knocking the one with the other, they ring like Iron, and of them they make their Maracas, that is, their Bells; and Dog that eateth the bones of it dieth, and unto men it doeth no hurt at all.

In this Countrie there are many kindes of Partridges, which though they are not like in all things to those of Spaine, yet are they very like in colour, taste, and in the aboundance.

In this Countrie are many kindes of Turtle-doves, Stares, and Black-birds, and Pigeons of many sorts, and all these birds are like to them of Portugall; and the Pigeons and Turtle-doves are in such abundance, that in certaine fields farre within the Land

9: Cardim--464-465 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba-2
116, 136

they are so many, that when they rise they hinder the light of the Sunne, and make a noise like a thunder; they lay so many egges, and so white, that a very farre off yee may see the fields white with egges, as if it were snowe; and serving the Indians for meate as they doe, they cannot be diminished; rather from thence at certaine times it seemeth they runne over all the parts of this Province.

In this Countrie are many Ostriches, called Andugoacu, but they keep only within the Lan[illegible]"

9: Cardim--465-466 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Anima is a fowle of rapine, great, and crieth that it is heard halfe a league and more, it is all blacke, hath faire eies, the beake bigger then a Cocks, upon this beake it hath a little horne of a spanne in length, the men of the Countrie say that this Horne is very medicinable for [466] those that are taken in their speech, as hath beene proved, hanging it about the necke of a girle that did not speake, which spake presently.

There be many other fowles of rapine, to wit, Eagles, Faulcons, Gos-hawkes, Merlines, and Tarsels, and many other, but they are all ordinarily so wilde, that they will flie at any thing, neither will they come to hand, or stoope to lure."

9: Cardim--486-487 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136, 262

"In this Coast are many Tortoises; there are many taken, whereof there are coffers, boxes for the hoasts, cups, &c. These Tortoises doe lay their egges in the sands, and they lay 200. or 300. egges at a time, they are as bigge as Hens egges, verie white and round as balles; they hide these egges in the sand, and when the young are hatcht, presently they goe to the water, where they are nourished, the egges also are eaten. They have this propertie, that though you boile or roast them the white is ever soft, the inwards are like a Hogges, and they have vents where through they breathe. They have another particularitie, that when yee turne them on their belly, they turne presently toward the Sea, neither can they live otherwise. Some of them are so bigge that of their shels they make whole Targets, and one was taken [487] upon this Coast so bigge, that twentie men could not lift, nor poise it from the ground."

9: Cardim--493-494 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"In these Creekes [mangrove swamps] are a certaine kinde of Gnats called Mareguis as small as Hennes Lice, they bite in such sort, that they leave such a Wheale, smart and itching that a man cannot helpe himselfe, for even through the clothes they pricke, and it is a good penance, and mortification to suffer them on a Morning, or an Evening; there is no other remedie to defend themselves from them, but to anoint themselves with dirt, or to make a great fire and smoke.

In these Creekes are many Crabs, Oysters, and Water [494] Rats, and there is one kind of these Rats, a monstrous thing, for all the day they sleepe, and wake all night.

In these Creekes the Parrets breeds, which are so many in number, and make such a noise, that it seemeth the noise of Sparrows, or Dawes.

On the Sands they finde great store of Parsley, as good and better, then that of Portugall whereof also they make Conserves."

9: Cardim--494-495 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba-1-✓
116, 136

"Birds that doe feed, and are found in the salt water.

The Bird Guiratinga is white, of the bignesse of the Cranes of Portugall; they are extreame white, and have verie long feete, the bill verie cruell and sharpe, and verie faire, of a verie fine yellow, the legges are also verie long, betweene Red and Yellow. On the necke it hath the finest Plume Feathers that can bee found, and they are like the Estridges Feathers of Africa.

Caripira by another name Forked-tayles, are many; they are called Forked-tayles, because their taile is divided in the middle; the Indians make great account of the Feathers for the feathering of their Arrowes, and say that they last long, at sometimes they are verie fat, the fat is good for the loosenesse. These Birds doe use to bring newes a land of the ships, and they are so certaine in this that very seldome they faile, for when they are seene, ordinarily within twentie or thirtie daies the ships doe come.

Guaca is properly the Sea-mew of Portugall, their ordinarie food are Cockles, and because they are hard, and they cannot breake them, they take them in their bill, and letting them fall many times they breake them and eate them; of these Sea-meawes there are an infinite number of kinds, that the Trees and the strands are full of them.

Guirateonteon is called in Portugall Scald-pate, it is called Guirateonteon, that is, a Bird that hath deadly accidents, and that dieth and liveth againe, as though it had

9: Cardim--494-495 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba-2
116, 136

the Falling sicknesse, and these fits are so great that [495] many times the Indians doe find them along the strands, and take them in their hands, and thinking they are dead doe fling them away, and they assoone as they fall doe rise and flie away, they are white and faire, and there are other kinds of these that have the same accidents."

9: Cardim--495 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Calcamar are as bigge as Turtle-doves, or Pigeons; the men of the Countrie say, that they lay their Egges in the Sea, and there they hatch, and breed their young; they flie not, but with their wings and feet they swimme very swiftly, they foreshew great calmes and showres, and in calme weather they are so many along the shippes that the Mariners cannot tell what to doe, they are even the very spite it selfe, and melancholy.

The Ayaya are as bigge as a Pye-annet, more white then red, they have a faire colour of white bespotted with red, the bill is long and like a Spoone. For to catch the fish, it hath this slight; it striketh with the foot in the water, and stretching out his neck, tarrieth for the fish and catcheth it, and therefore the Indians say it hath humane knowledge.

The Caracura is small and gray, it hath faire eies with a verie faire red circle, it hath a strange note, for he that heareth it thinketh it is of a verie great bird, it beeing verie small; for it singeth with the mouth, and jointly behind it maketh a noise so sounding, loud and strong, though not swelling verie well, that it is a wonder, it maketh this sweet Musicke two houres before day, and at Evening till the Evening twilight be done, and ordinarily when it singeth, foresheweth faire weather."

9: Cardim--495-496 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Guara is as bigge as a Pye-annet, it hath a long bill with a crooked point, and his feet of a quarter or span long, when it is hatched, it is blacke, and after becommeth gray, when it alreadie doth flie, it becommeth whiter then any Dove, afterward it turneth to a bright red, yet at length it becommeth redder then Scarlet it selfe, in this colour he continueth till his death, they are many in quantitie, but they have no other kind. They breed well in Houses, their food is fish, flesh, and other things; their [496] food must be alwaies in water, the Indians esteeme greatly the Feathers of these, and of them they make their Diademes, Fringes wherewith they cover the Swords they kill withall, and they make Bracelets to weare on their armes, and fasten them to their haire like Rose-buds, and these are their Jewels, and Chaines of Gold wherewith they adorne themselves in their Feasts, and they so much esteeme, yea, they beeing so much given to eat humane flesh, they give many times the enemies they have for to eat in change for these Feathers. These birds goe in flights, and if the Sunne doth shine on them upon the Sands, or in the Aire, it is a faire thing to behold. Many other birds there are that do feed on the Sea, as Hearn-shewes, Cormorants, and a certaine kinde of Eagles (which are our Asperalles) which would bee tedious to recite."

9: Cardim--496 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The maine Rivers wherewith this Province is watered are innumerable, and some verie great, and have verie faire barres, not wanting in the Rivers, Brookes and Fountaines, whereof the Countrie is verie plentifull, and the waters ordinarily are verie faire, cleere and healthfull, and plentifull of infinite fishes of sundrie kinds, of the which some are of an exceeding greatnesse, and of great value, and verie healthfull, and are given unto the sicke for Medicines. These fishes doe the Indians catch with Nets, but ordinarily with Hooke and Line. Among these there is a royall fish of a good taste and savour, that is verie like the Sturgeon of Spaine, this is called Jau, they are of fourteene and fifteene quarters long, and sometimes bigger, and verie fat, and they make Butter (or Grease) of them. And at sometimes the fish is so much, they fat their Hogges with it. In the small Creekes are manie Shrimpes, and some of a quarter and more in length, and of a verie good taste and savour."

9: Cardim--496-497 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"Fresh water Snakes (and Creatures of the water.)

The Snake Cucurijuba is the greatest, or of the greatest that are in Brasill, notable as well for greatnesse as beautie, some are taken of five and twentie or thirtie foote [497] long, and a yard in compasse. It hath a Chaine along the backe, of notable Pictures and verie faire, that beginneth at the head and endeth in the Taile; it hath Teeth like a Dogge, and laying hold on a man, Cow, Stagge, or Hogge, winding it with certaine turnes of her Taile, it swalloweth the said thing whole. And after she hath it so in her belly, she lets her selfe rot, and the Ravens and Crowes do eate her all, so that there remaineth nothing but the bones, and afterward it breedeth new flesh againe, and reneweth as before it was. The reason whereof is (say the men of the Countrie) because while it putrifieth it hath the head in the mire, and having life in the noddle they live againe; and because this is knowne alreadie, when they finde them putrified, they seeke out the head and kill it. The manner of their feeding is to waite for their prey, either beasts or people laide along by the waies, and when it passeth, it winds it selfe about it, and killeth and eateth it. After they are full they sleepe in such sort, that sometimes they cut two or three pieces of their Taile, they not waking, as hath happened that after they had cut two pieces of the Taile of one of these, the next day they found her dead with two wild Bores in her belly; and it was about twelve yards and a halfe long."

9: Cardim--497-498 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Snake Manima keepeth alwaies in the water, it is yet greater then the other abovesaid; it is much painted: and from his Pictures did the Gentlies of Brasill take the painting of themselves. That Indian hold himselfe for blessed, that it doth shew it selfe unto, saying, they shall live long, seeing the Manima did shew it selfe unto him.

Many other kinds of Snakes there be in the Rivers of fresh water, which I leave for brevitie sake, and because there is nothing in particular that can be said of them.

The Jacare Lizards are of a notable greatnesse, and some are as bigge as Dogges, their snowt is like a Dogge, and so have they their Teeth verie long, they have over all the bodie certaine plates like an armed Horse, and when they arme themselves, there is no Arrow can pierce them, they are painted of divers colours, they doe no hurt to the [498] people, but rather they take them easily with Snares, some have beene taken of fifteene quarters (or spans) long, and the Indians esteeme them much, and hold them for estate as the Rimbabas, that is, Dogges, or any other thing of estate. They keepe in the water, and on the land, they lay Egges as bigge as Geese, and so hard that striking one against another, they tingle like Iron. Where these doe haunt they are presently perceived, by the great cries they give; the flesh of these smelleth very much, especially his Cods of Muske, and they are of esteeme, their dung hath some vertue, especially it is good for the Lelidas."

9: Cardim--498 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"The Jaguarucu is a beast greater then any Oxe, it hath Teeth of a great quarter long, they keepe in and out of the water, and doe kill men; they are rare; some of them are found in the River of Saint Francis, and in Paraguacu.

The Atacape are Woolves smaller, but much more hurtfull, for they come out of the water to watch for men, and being verie swift they kill some persons and eate them.

The Jaguapopeba are the true Atters of Portugall. There is another small beast of the bignesse of *it is called Zariguemeiu, these have rich Skinnes for Furres; and of these water beasts, there are many other kinds; some doe no hurt, others are verie fierce.

The Baepapina are a certaine kind of Mermen as bigge as children, for they differ nothing from them, of these there are many and doe no harm.

There be many of the water Hogges Capijgoara, and are of the bignesse of land-hogges, but they differ in fashions; in the roofe of the mouth it hath a very great stone that doth serve him for great Teeth. This the Indians hold for a Jewell for their children, sonnes and daughters. It hath no taile, they continue long under water, but they lodge on the Land, and in it they bring up their young; their foode is grasse, and fruites that they find along the Rivers."

---

* Blank space in text."

9: Cardim--498-499 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"In the fresh Rivers of waters are many kinde of Igta Scallops, great and small. Some are so bigge as good [499] Sives, and serve to sift their meale with them; other are smaller, and serve for Spoones, all of them are long, and of a silver colour, in them are some Pearles.

In the Rivers are found many of the Cagados, (a Sea bird so called) and they are so many in number, that the Tapuyas doe feed fat in a certaine time of the yeere with the Egges, and doe seeke for them as for some other daintie food.

There want no Frogges in the Rivers, Fountaines, Puddles, and Lakes, and they are of many kinds especially these GuPararici. The feare that the Indians have thereof is a wonderfull thing, that of the onely hearing it they die, and tell them never so much they have no other remedie, but let themselves die, so great is the imagination and apprehension that they take of the hearing it sing, and whatsoever Indian that heareth it dieth, for they say it doth cast from it selfe a brightnesse like a lightning.

All these maine Rivers have so great and so thicke Woods on the one side and the other, that they saile many leagues by them and see no ground, on either side, in them are many things to be told, which I omit for brevities sake."

9: Cardim--499-500 (1583-1601) 1906 Tupinamba
116, 136

"Of the Beasts, Trees and Herbes, that came from Portugall, and doe grow and breed in Brasill.

This Brasill is alreadie another Portugall, and not speaking of China, which is much more temperate and healthfull, without great heates or colds, where the men doe live long, with few sicknesses, as the Collicke, of the Liver, the Head, the Breast, Scabs, nor any other Diseases of Portugall. Neither speaking of the Sea, which hath great store of fish, and wholsome, nor of the things of the Land, which God hath given to this Nation, nor of many other commodities which the men have to passe their lives withall; though the commoditie of houses is not great, for the most of them are of mud walls, and thatched, though now they beginne to make buildings of lime and stone, and tile, neither are the commodities for [500] apparell many, because the Countrie yeeldeth no other cloth but Cotton-wooll. In this place the people are in great need, especially from the River of Januarie, unto Saint Vincent, for want of ships to bring Merchandize and Clothes, but in the most Captaineships they are provided of all kinde of clothings and Silkes, and the men goe well apparelled, and weare many Silkes and Velvets. But it is alreadie Portugall as I said for the many Commodities that from thence doe come unto it."

9: Cardim--503
116, 136, 515

(1583-1601) 1906

Tupinamba

"Above all this, Brasill hath one commoditie for men to live, that in it doe live disorderly, that there are but few Lice or Fleas, but among the Indians, and Guinne Moores there are some Lice; but there want no Hornets, Dorres, Waspes, Flies, and Gnats of so many kinds, and so cruell and venemous, that stinging any person, the place swelleth for three or foure dayes, especially in the fresh men, which have their bloud fresh and tender, with the good Bread, Wine and delicate fare of Portugall."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--53-58 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba 1-6
116, 136

"As this Province is of great extent and for the most part uninhabited and filled with very tall trees and dense thickets, it is not to be wondered at that there should be a vast diversity of animals and fierce poisonous reptiles: even among us [Portuguese], with the ground cultivated and thickly settled, very large snakes grow in the brambles, and they tell many notable stories about them. There are other reptiles and harmful animals which may be found scattered in the heaths and thickets; although the inhabitants kill them at every opportunity, they have not been able to exterminate them, as we know. How much more then [is this to be expected] within the Province, where the climate and the quality of the land breezes are no less conducive to their propagation than is the ground itself with its many thickets, as I have mentioned, favourable to their rearing. Although Nature had dispersed great quantities of foul insects and animals throughout the land, there were no domestic animals there when the Portuguese began to settle. [54] But after they had become acquainted with the country and had recognized the profits to

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--53-58 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-2
116, 136

be made out of stock-raising, they began to bring horses (60) and mares from Cape Verde Island, so that today the raising of this stock has become general throughout all the Captaincies of the Province. There is also a great quantity of cattle which was brought from the same island to those parts, cows and oxen being especially abundant; and they are increasing rapidly on account of the good pasturage. The other animals found in this land are naturally wild; and there are some strange ones that have never been seen in any other country, which I shall now describe here, beginning first with those that are eaten

---

"60. The importance of the assistance rendered by horses in the conquest of Spanish America appears to be entirely unknown in the early accounts of Brazil. The Indians had great fear of horses, and the Spanish conquistadores taking advantage of this fear told them that their horses were gods and capable of all sorts of remarkable feats. Every one of the early relations speaks of the horse as being the most important and valuable part of the expedition. The raising of horses in Brazil seems to have been only a commercial proposition in the XVI century."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--53-58 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-3
116, 136

here and with whose flesh the inhabitants are abundantly supplied in all the Captaincies.

There are many deer; and a great variety of the hog species; namely, the wild boar as in this country; and others, smaller, which have the navel on the back, (61) of which a very large number are killed. And there are others that are eaten that are bred on land but can go in the water; they run very little because their hind feet are long and their front ones short; so that Nature has provided them with the ability to go under water in order to preserve their lives; they dive under water every time they see any one or any- [55] thing that frightens them. (62) And their meat, as well as that of the others, is very

---

"61. The peccary, the animal 'with the navel on the back,' is described many times in the XVI century literature relating to America. These animals were called by the first Spanish travellers puercos monteses, and the object which the early observers took to be the navel is only a gland giving forth a disagreeable odour, which had to be removed immediately after killing to prevent the contamination of the flesh. This gland serves the same purpose with these animals as the musk glands of the musk rat and the musk ox, and the odour glands of the goat.

62. Capivara, the largest known rodent."

savoury, and so wholesome that it is given to the sick, for it is beneficial for all ailments and does harm to no one.

There are animals which they call antas [tapir] shaped like a mule but not so large, with a narrower muzzle and a long upper lip like an elephant's trunk. Their ears are round and their tails not very long: they are ashy-grey on the body and white on the belly. These antas go to pasture only at night, and as soon as dawn arrives, they hide themselves in swampy growth or in any concealed places they can find, and there they remain the whole day, hidden like nightbirds to whom daylight is hateful, until dusk again, when once more they go out to feed, as is their custom. The meat of these animals has the flavour of beef which it resembles in all particulars.

There is another animal about the size of the hare called cotía [coati]; (63) and it resembles it in appearance and flavour. These cotías are reddish-brown and have small ears and a tail so short that it can scarcely be seen.

There are other larger ones known as pacas, which have a round muzzle and are about the build of a cat with a tail like the cotía. They are [56] greyish and mottled, spotted with white over the whole body. When they wish to stew them for eating, they take off

. . . .

"63. Also called aguti."

the hair as in the case of a sucking pig, and do not skin them, because the hide is very tender and savoury; the meat thereof is also tasty and one of the best in the country. There is another remarkable animal, which, in my judgment, is the strangest of all animals that have been seen up to the present time. They are called tatús [armadillos] and are about the size of a sucking pig; They have a shell like that of a tortoise which is divided into many jointed plates, so arranged that they look like an armoured horse. They have a long tail covered with the same shell; their muzzle is like that of a sucking pig, although somewhat sharper, and nothing projects beyond the shell save the head. They have short legs and live in burrows like rabbits. The meat of these animals is the best and most prized of any in the land, and the flavour is almost like [that of] chicken.

There are also rabbits like those of our own country, from whose appearance they differ in no respect.

Finally, all the inhabitants have access to them, as well as to all other varieties of game which I have mentioned, and they can kill anywhere as much of it as they desire, with little [57] effort, for they are not restricted by game laws as in Portugal; and a single Indian (if he be a good hunter) is enough to furnish a household with meat from the forest; and scarcely a day passes without his killing either a pig or a deer, or some of the other animals I have mentioned.

There are other wild animals in the Province, which are harmful to game as well as

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--53-58 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-6
116, 136

to the cattle of the inhabitants: they are called tigres [tigers], although there most people call them oncas [jaguars]; but some people, who have seen tigers elsewhere and recognize them, affirm that they are such. These animals naturally resemble cats from which they differ in one point only, their size, for some are as large as a calf and others are smaller. Their coats are of many distinct colours, to wit, streaked with white, brown or black. When they are hungry, they enter the corrals and kill many heifers or young bullocks, which they carry off to the forest to eat: they do the same to any animal they may encounter. And consequently, when they are very famished, they will attack a man. . . . On the other hand when they are satiated, they are very cowardly and so pusillanimous, that any dog who runs at them is enough to put them to flight; and sometimes they are so harried with fear that they climb a tree and there allow themselves to be shot with arrows without any resistance."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--58-61 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba 1-3
116, 136

"There is in that country another species of animal called cerigoês [opossum], which are greyish and about the size of a fox: they have an opening lengthwise in their bellies so arranged that there is a pouch on each side (65) in which they [59] carry their young. And each young one has a teat in its mouth which it never lets go until it is weaned. Of these animals it is affirmed that they never conceive the young in the belly but only in these pouches, because of all that have been taken none have been pregnant. Moreover, aside from this, there are other very likely conjectures, [according to which] it is considered impossible for them to bear young as all other animals do (according to the laws of Nature).

A certain animal is found also in those parts which is called perguiça (66) [sloth] (of about the same size as these [the cerigoês]); it has an ugly face and claws almost as long

……

"65. Both Piso and Anchieta state that this animal smells very badly. Piso adds that the tail dried and triturated is used by the inhabitants of America for medicinal purposes.

66. The Brazilians called it aig or ai."

as a finger. It has on the back of the head a long shock of hair which covers its neck; and it walks always with its belly on the ground, without ever standing on its feet like other animals; and thus it moves about with such halting steps that, even if it crawls with the utmost effort for fifteen days, it will not get farther than a stone's throw. Its food is the leaves of trees and in these it spends most of the time: it needs at least two days to climb a tree and as long to come down. And even though they kill them with clubs and other animals pursue them, they never move more rapidly at one time than at another.

[60] There is another species of animal in that land called tamendoâs [ant-eater] which are about the size of sheep: they are grey and have a very long muzzle, narrow underneath; their mouth is not wide like the mouth of other animals but is so narrow that it will scarcely admit two fingers. They have a very thin tongue which is almost three palms in length. The females have two teats on the breasts like a woman, and an udder is located at the back of the neck, between the shoulder-blades, from which the milk runs down to the teats where the young suck. Also each one has two finger nails on each paw as long as the middle finger, and broad, shaped like a gouge. They also have a very silky, long-haired tail, as long almost as that of a horse. All the extremes found in these animals are necessary to preserve their life; for they eat nothing but ants. And as this is the case, they go and scratch in the ant-hills where the ants are: when the ants are aroused, they stick out their tongue and lay it where they have been scratching, and as fast as it is

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--58-61 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-3
116, 136

covered with ants they draw it into their mouth, and they keep on doing this until they are satiated. When they wish to shelter themselves or to hide from anything, they raise their tail over their back and under the long silky hair they are entirely covered so no part of them is visible.

[61] There are many monkeys in the land and of many species, as is already known: and because they are so well known everywhere, I shall not particularize here very extensively on their characteristics. I shall treat only in a few brief words of one thing about them which among others deserves mention.

There is a red variety not very large which gives forth a very sweet scent, perceptible to any one who approaches them, and if one strokes them with the hand or they happen to be sweating the odour is much stronger and is perceptible to every one in the vicinity. Of these there are very few in the land and they are found only far inland, in the *sertão*.

There is a black variety larger than these, which have a beard like a man: they are so bold that it often happens when the Indians hit one of them that he will pull the arrow out of his own body with his hands and hurl it back at the one who shot it. By nature they are very brave and the most untractable of all the varieties of the region."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--61-64 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba 1-4
116, 136

"There are two very small varieties of monkey on the coast not much larger than a weasel; namely, one kind quite tawny and the other greyish, which are commonly called sagois [saguin]. (67) The tawny ones have a very fine [62] coat and resemble a lion, both in face and in the shape of the body: they are very beautiful and are found only in Rio de Janeiro. The greyish ones are found to the northward in all the other Captaincies. They are also much prized, but they are not so pleasing to the eye as the former. Both kinds are so tender and delicate by nature that when they take them from their native habitat to ship them to this Kingdom, as soon as they reach a colder atmosphere nearly all die, and it is a wonder if any one survives [the voyage].

Back in the forest also there are many large snakes of different species, which the Indians call by different names according to their peculiarities. There are some in the

---

"67. This was the variety most sought for exports. Pigafetta mentions them. 'There are also a variety of monkeys very beautiful to see, of a yellowish colour, which resemble little lions.' Several of them are mentioned in the cargo of the ship Bretoa, 1511."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--61-64 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-2
116, 136

land so immeasurably large (68) that they can swallow a deer or any other similar animal whole. But this is not so astonishing, since we can see in our own country today rather small snakes which will swallow a hare or a rabbit in the same way, although they have a gullet which at sight seems little larger than one's finger: and when they swallow these animals it dilates and gives in such a way that the whole animal passes within and they keep on swallowing until it arrives at the stomach, as is well known among us. How much more likely then that these of which I speak [63] will find less difficulty, on

---

"68. This is undoubtedly the snake called by the natives sucuryuba, or tapiiara, about which Anchieta (Latin Letter) relates the following:

'These snakes, they say, will swallow certain large animals and are called by the Indians tapiiara [220] * * * then, as their stomach is not able to digest it, they lie on the ground as though dead, without being able to move until the belly decays at the same time as the meal. Then the birds of prey tear out the stomach and eat it with its contents, after which the snake much disfigured and half devoured begins to take shape again, new flesh grows and skin extends over it, and it comes back to its former appearance."

account of their great size, in swallowing any animal on earth, no matter how large.

There are others of another species, not so large as the former, but more poisonous. (69) They carry at the end of their tail something like a rattle, and wherever they go they keep on sounding it; and whoever hears this takes care to protect himself from them. Besides these, there are many others of different species (which I do not enumerate, for fear of being prolix) which are for the most part so harmful and poisonous (especially those they call gerarácas [vipers]) that, if a person is bitten, it is marvellous if he escapes; and the longest time he will survive is twenty-four hours.

There are also some very large lizards in the fresh water lakes and rivers, whose testicles have an odour more fragrant than musk; and whatsoever clothing they touch,

---

"69. Anchieta (Latin Letter) calls these jararacas and says that they are encountered everywhere, even in the houses. Although these snakes are very poisonous, Anchieta says there is a remedy against their poison which is sometimes successful; and the Indians say that, if a man once escapes death, he can be bitten in the future any number of times without running the risk of his life, and actually the man bitten feels less pain than at the time of the first bite."

the scent will remain in it for several days. (70)

There are in that Province many other animals and venomous reptiles of which I shall not treat, for they are so many and in such wealth of varieties that it would be a long narrative just to name them here and to catalogue their characteristics, there being, as I say, such an infinite num-[64]ber of them in those regions, where on account of the nature of the soil and of the climate, one could not expect otherwise. Because the winds which proceed from inland become infected with the decay of plants, grasses and swamps, which are fertilized by the influence of the sun which plays so large a part in these things: thus are created very poisonous animals which are to be found in the maritime regions and back in the sertão in innumerable quantities, as I have already indicated."

"70. Las Casas (Apologetica Historia Sumaria. Madrid, 1909, p. 27), says 'although this odour is very sweet, it is so penetrating that it becomes nauseating, taking away all desire for food. At the present time I have some of it which has been in my possession more than sixteen years, and is as strong today as though it had just been obtained.'

It is not the testes which are meant, but the musk glands located near the cloaca."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--65-66 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-1-2
116, 136

Among all things that may be mentioned in the present history, the most pleasing and beautiful offered to human sight is the great variety of delicate and brilliant colours of the countless birds which breed in the Province: because these are of such diversity, I shall speak only of the ones about which something [interesting] may be noted, or of the ones most esteemed by the Portuguese and Indians who live there.

There are in the Province very handsome birds of prey of many species; namely, eagles, falcons, hawks, and others of divers kinds and colours which have the same characteristics. The eagles are very large and powerful; and they swoop down with such fury on any bird or animal they wish to seize, that sometimes one may be seen so intently pursuing its prey that it will strike against the house of a colonist, and there fall in sight of all the people without being able to rise again. The Indians of the country are accustomed to take the young [eagles] when very small and raise them in cages, so that when they are grown they can use their feathers to bedeck [66] themselves. The falcons are like those of this country, but there is one variety whose feet are so covered with feathers, and so velvety, that one can scarcely see the claws. They are so swift that it would be a miracle for any bird or prey to escape them, once it is attacked. The hawks are also very quick and powerjul, especially the small variety, which, numerous as merlins, will attack a partridge and carry it off in their talons. And, furthermore, they are so daring, that it often happens when they are after a bird, they will pounce upon it right before people,

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--65-66 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-2
116, 136

and will not withdraw nor let go, however much one tries to frighten them. The other kinds of birds in the region, those edible, of which the inhabitants avail themselves, are the following."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--66-67 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba_1-2
116, 136, 262

"There is a certain variety [of fowls] called macucagoás which are black and larger than hens: they have three layers of meat on the breast, (71) and are fat and tender; thus the inhabitants hold them in much esteem, for they are very savoury, more so than any fowls which are eaten among us.

There is another variety almost as large which they call iacú [ocus] (72) and which we call galhinas do mato [forest-hens]. They are grey and black and have a white circle on their head, and a red neck. Many of them are killed because they are very savoury, for they are among the [67] best birds of the forest. There are also in the country many perdizes [partridges], pombas [pigeons], and rolas [doves], as in Portugal, and many

……

" 71. According to Piso, the skin is in three layers. But the writer's intent seemed to be to describe the three separate folds of meat which in a roast fowl would naturally appear distinct. To any one who has carved the breast of a roast turkey the meaning will be clear.

72. According to Piso, one of the pheasant species a little smaller than a hen, which took its name from its peculiar cry, iacu, iacu."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--66-67 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-2
116, 136, 262

patos [ducks] and adens [wild ducks] (73) in the lakes and rivers of the coast:there are many other birds of different species which are no less tasty and wholesome than the [varieties] eaten among us [in Portugal] and held in most esteem."

"73. Probably a species of wild mallard duck."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--67-69 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-1-7
116, 136, 231

"The parrots of those regions are of many kinds and very beautiful, for some have already been seen here [Portugal]. The best of all, which are rarely found in the country, are very large, larger than falcons, and are called anapurús. These parrots are of many variegated colours, and breed in the depths of the sertão: after they are captured they become so tame, that they lay their eggs in the houses and adapt themselves more to living with mankind than does any other bird whatsoever, however tame or domestic it may be. And for this reason they are held in so much esteem in those parts that among the Indians they have the same value as two or three slaves: so, the Portuguese as well, when they are able to obtain them, hold them in the same esteem, because they are extremely beautiful and adorned as I have said with brilliant and delicate colours, so that they exceed in mag-[68]nificence all the other birds of the country. There are others almost as large as these, called camindés, (74) which are all blue except for a few

---

"74. The variety of parrots from Brazil is infinite, and it is hardly within the limit of this book to identify the various species in modern terms. Magalhães descriptions are scarcely sufficient to enable one to be scientifically accurate in all cases. However, here are submitted a few of them: Tupi camindés, 'called by the Portuguese arara vermelho, (L) 'macrocercul;' ararás, 'macrocercus macao;' coricas, 'Psittachus aestivus;' tuyns, 'Psittachus Conurus;' marcanáos, 'Psittachus Illigeri.'"

yellow feathers in the wings. These also are very beautiful, and esteemed of great value by any one who obtains them.

There are others in the depths of the sertão, about the same size, called aráras [macaws], which are red, with a few yellow feathers; their wings are blue and they have a very long beautiful tail. There are smaller ones which speak more readily and better than all others, and it is this species which are there called the true parrots. It is these the Indians bring down from the forests as merchandise to barter with the Portuguese. They are about the size of pigeons, bright green with the head almost entirely yellow, and with red shoulders. There is another variety on the coast, among the Portuguese, of the same size, which are called cor´icas: they are entirely covered with dark green feathers and have a blue head the colour of rosemary. Of this variety of parrots there are more in that country than of crows or starlings here; they are not esteemed so much as the others because they frequently play truant, and aside from this they speak with difficulty and at the price of much patience. But when they do speak they surpass all the others, [69] and are accordingly prized. And that is why the Indians of the land are accustomed to pluck the feathers while young, and to dye the birds with the blood of a certain toad to which they add other ingredients; and when the feathers grow out once more they are exactly the colour of the real ones. Thus it often happens that the Indians deceive people

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--67-69 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-3
116, 136, 231

by selling them for the true species. There are also some very small parrots which come from the sertão, a little larger than sparrows, which they call tuyns [parakeets]: Nature covers them with very fine green feathers of a solid colour; their beaks and feet are white and their tails very long. These talk also and are very pretty and extremely pleasing. There are others on the coast about the size of blackbirds, which they call marcanáos: they have a very large head and a large thick beak; these also are green, and talk, like all the others."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--69-71 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba 1-3
116, 136

There are some notable birds also in those parts besides those to which I have referred, of which I shall make mention: now I shall treat especially of the sea-birds called goarás [red ibis]: these are about the size of gulls. The first feathers with which Nature clothes them are white without any mixture, and extremely fine. After a period of about two years, they moult, and another coat appears, this time very fine and all [70] grey. After the same lapse of time they again moult, when they are covered with black without mixture. After a certain time they change again, and their new feathers are red, of the finest pure crimson to be seen anywhere, and in this [coat] they finish their days. (75)

There are certain birds found inland in the Captaincy of Parnambuco, twice the size of the galos do Peru [turkey]: they are greyish, and have on their heads above the beak a very sharp spur like a horn, striped dark brown and white, the length of which is about a palm, and three similar ones on each wing but somewhat smaller, namely, one at the shoulder, one at the middle joint, and the other at the wing tip. These birds have a beak like [that of] the eagle and thick, very long feet. They have callosities on their knees as

---

"75. Hans Staden in his Captivity (p. 54), says:

'And a peculiarity of the said birds Uwara is that when they are young the first feathers which they grow are whitish gray, the next, however, when they become fledged are of a blackish gray, and with these they fly about a year. After which they become as red as any red paint."

large as big fists. When they fight with other birds they turn sideways so as to aid themselves with all the arms that Nature has given them for their defense. (76)

There is another variety of bird in those parts whose name is well known to all here [Portugal]: they are more like terrestrial animals than birds, for the reason which I shall presently mention; however, as they are really birds and as such should be described, for they have a birdlike appearance, I shall not fail to mention them [71] here, as I have all the other [birds]. They are called hemas (77) [emus]; they are as heavy as a

---

"76. Anchieta, in his Latin Letter, calls them anhima. Piso states that they are like the turtle-dove in this respect, that when one of them dies the mate grieves to death over its companion.

77. According to Piso the native name was nhandu-guaçu. He says that they are much praised as food by the inhabitants; that they are similar in habits to the ostrich, but their feathers are not so fine. It is the Emu or Rhea Americana."

large sheep, and have legs which, from the shoulder where they join the wings, are as long as the height of a man. Their neck is excessively long and their head is no larger than that of a goose; they are variegated grey, white and black, on the body; they have beautiful feathers which here [Portugal] it is our custom to wear on hats and caps, especially gallants and those who profess the military art. Like any other animal of the field, these birds feed on grass, and never rise off the ground nor fly like other birds, but only spread their wings and beat the air with them as they run along the ground; therefore they frequent only the prairies where they are not hindered with brush or trees, but can run and fly in the manner I state."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--72 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-1-2
116, 136

"There is such abundance of savoury, wholesome fish caught both in the high seas and in the rivers and bays of that Province, in the advantages of which the inhabitants of all the Captaincies generally participate, that the abundance of fish alone would be sufficient to sustain them amply, even if there were no meat or any other kind of game, as enumerated above. Without considering the great variety of fish which ordinarily do not differ in appearance from those of hereabouts [Portugal], I shall treat now in particular of a certain species which they have in those parts and which they call peixes bois (78) [sea-cows]: they are so large that the largest weigh forty or fifty arrobas. (79) They have a

. . . .

"78. Thevet (France Antarcticque) relates how the natives used the leather of the manatee for shields and foot wear and how they sought a stone in its head which cured the owner of calculus, how the natives rendered much oil from them with which the African negroes used to rub their bodies, and how a Spaniard had taken one back to Spain where it lived thirty years in a tank, and became so tame it would eat out of his hand. Anchieta (Latin Letter) says the native name was iguaraguâ.

79. The arroba equals about 32 pounds."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--72 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-2
116, 136

muzzle like [that of] a cow, and two stubby fins with which they swim, similar to arms. The females have two teats with the milk of which they nourish their young. Their tail is wide, blunt and not very long. They have no resemblance to fish, save that their skin seems like that of a tuninha [dolphin]."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--73-74 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba 1-2
116, 136, 226

"There is another fish which they call camboropíns which are about the size of atuns [tunny fish]. These fish have very hard scales, larger than [those of] other fish: these, too, they [AW: the fishermen referred to here may be Portugese] kill with harpoons, and when they desire to catch them they go out on a point [of land] or a rock, or other similar place adapted to the purpose. And a good fisherman, (so that he may not waste his shot) when he sees them coming lets them pass by, and waits until they are in a position so that he can harpoon them from behind; thus the harpoon [74] enters the fish, despite the scales which as I say are so hard that, if the harpoon should happen to strike them fairly, it would be a wonder if it penetrated. These are among the best fish of those parts because, aside from being very well flavoured, they are also very wholesome, and of a firmer quality than any other dish in the country.

There is also another species called tamoatás (80) which are about the size of sardines and grow only in fresh water. These fish are cover with shells, laminated like the

---

"80. Tamoatás, called in Portuguese peixe do matto, 'forest fish,' or soldado, 'soldier.'"

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--73-74 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-2
116, 136, 226

coverings of the tatús which I mentioned above, and are very savoury; and the inhabitants of the land hold them in much esteem."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--74-75 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-1-2
116, 136, 262

There is also a species of very small fish like *xarrocos*, which they call *mayacús*; (81) these are so exceedingly poisonous, especially the skin, that if one were to take only a mouthful he would die withing the hour, for there is no remedy known in the land which counteracts or delays at all the violence of this death-dealing venom. Some Indians of the country risk eating them after skinning them and removing the whole of that part where they say the poison is contained. But in spite of this they sometimes die. These fish, as soon as they are taken out of the water, swell up so that they look like a bladder full of wind: and in addition to this characteristic, they are so tame that [75] one may catch them without difficulty with the bare hands; often they lie so quietly by the bank that any one seeing them would be tempted to take of, and even to eat of them if he were not aware of [their poisonous nature]. I do not recall any other fishes of those parts which deserve mention, for none of the others, as I have said, differs from those of this country [Portugal]: a great number of them are of the same species; but they are more

---

"81. This is a fish very much resembling the catfish, except that it has not the poisonous spikes and the long whiskers."

12: Magalhães de Gandavo--74-75 (1576) 1922 Tupinamba-2
116, 136, 262

savoury, and so wholesome that they are not injurious and are not forbidden to the sick, and they are very digestible in any sort of illness; under all conditions one may eat of them without affecting the health."